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7. The reports [g] of the Collector of Vizagapatam and East Godavari and other local officers on the recent floods in those districts and the orders of the Government on the subject.

V

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

*Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the policy recently adopted by the Government in regard to recent appointments in the Registration Department."

*The hon. the President :—" I have to see whether the motion is in order. Does any Member of the Government raise any objection as to whether the matter is recent or urgent ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" I am not objecting to it."

The hon. the President :—" Does any hon. Member object to the motion being made ?

" (After a pause.) Since no hon. Member objects, the hon. Member has the leave of the House. The question is when the motion is to be taken up."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" It would be convenient if the discussion of this motion is taken up to-morrow afternoon."

The hon. the President :—" The discussion of this motion will be taken up to-morrow at 2-30 p.m."

VI

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

GRANT VI—IRRIGATION—CIVIL OFFICERS—RESERVED.

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move —

> '*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 50,000 *under Grant VI—Irrigation—Civil Officers—Reserved.*'

to provide for the maintenance of, and repairs to, Minor Irrigation Works."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" I second it."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXIII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move—

> '*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,34,000 *under Grant XXIII. Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred.*'

to provide for the purchase of additional sera and vaccine for the Veterinary Department."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" I second it."

(g) Printed as Appendix XIII at pages 133—154 infra.

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* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,34,000 for purchase of additional sera and vaccine for Veterinary Department be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" Sir, I have given notice of this motion to discuss the need for the production of vaccine and sera in this Presidency instead of purchasing it from Muktesar, and thus save the expenses that are caused by transportation and other things. Mr. President, Sir, in the explanatory note that has been circulated on this demand it is stated that a sum of Rs. 17,000 is used for the purpose of transporting this article from Muktesar to Bombay. A very large sum of money is thus spent on mere transportation of the material. Sir, from the information that has been available to us from the answer given to question No. 656 we notice that the number of cattle that have been inoculated by the serum imported from this place is very few, and the number of deaths owing to attack by such diseases as rinderpest, etc., is very large. That being so, I think the enormous amount of money that is being wasted by way of transport charges can be easily saved by producing vaccine and sera in this Presidency itself.

" There is another item of expenditure which can be saved if this vaccine were prepared in the Madras Presidency itself, and that is the money spent in the packages of these articles. The packages that are used for sending this article are to be sold in Madras for a price which cannot be obtained here. So they will have to be sent back to Muktesar involving an amount of expenditure which is more than what is really necessary.

" Again, Sir, the department is well aware that the supply of serum which was obtained from Muktesar last year was not very regular. Three or four times during the course of the year the supply from that place failed and what was the effect? The disease that was stopped in certain places where this medicine was applied began again in a virulent form on account of insufficient supply.

11-45 a.m. " Then, Sir, I suggest that in order to have a regular supply of sera and vaccine we should prepare them in Madras. Again, Sir, the Muktesar Institute has not been supplying us all the quantity that we need. I understand that this year the department has sent for sera and vaccine from Bangalore. There is no difficulty in preparing them here. Muktesar is not the only place where this can be prepared; for Mysore has been preparing this for quite a long time. It is the custom in this Presidency to say that even for the preparation of these small things there should be highly-paid Europeans. I do not agree. The Mysore Government sent their own men to Muktesar, got them trained there and when they came back they were able to prepare excellent sera and vaccine. As a proof of that, this Government also have sent for their sera and vaccine from Bangalore. I understand that the department once made a suggestion that an institute for the production of sera and vaccine should be started in Madras. I should like to know why that suggestion was not taken up and executed. Besides there is this question of the extra cost, the extra money that is being paid for the sera that is obtained from elsewhere. The Bombay Government make some profit on the sera and vaccine that they sell. I do not see why we should not be profited by the manufacture of sera and vaccine in our Presidency itself. In consideration of all these things and in view of the fact that we should have a large amount of sera at our disposal for use at any time we like, and in view

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of the fact that the cattle for which the Muktesar sera and vaccine are prepared and standardized are very different from the cattle in our Presidency—in fact in our own Presidency we have got a wide variety of cattle each different from the other in the matter of susceptibility to and immunity from, the disease—I do not see any reason why we should depend on the standards of cattle of Muktesar. I urge that sera should be manufactured here in Madras."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,34,000 for the purchase of additional sera and vaccine for the Veterinary department by Rs. 100."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, I have listened to the remarks of the hon. Member very carefully. Even as it is, an Indian research officer of our department has been successful in manufacturing vaccine. Government will take measures to see that serum also is manufactured here."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I have listened to the hon. the Minister. He calls the virus as the serum. That is the indication of the knowledge which the Government have in this matter. They do not still realize their responsibility towards the cattle in this Presidency. The greater portion of their revenue is derived from the agriculturists. There are about 22 million cattle in this Presidency. Year before last we lost about one lakh of them from rinderpest alone. Last year we lost about 36,000 heads of cattle from rinderpest and the total loss was 50,000. Putting the value of one head of cattle at Rs. 200, how much have we lost during this period and what is the sum that is proposed to be spent now by the Government? Sir, it looks to me that the Government are not concerned at all with the poor man's cattle. When they pass orders they say that every head of cattle belonging to Government such as those in the Military dairy farms should be protected against rinderpest by the serum-simultaneous method. But when it comes to a question of the poor man's cattle, it is only by the serum method."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is transgressing from the question. The question is whether the Government should get the vaccine from Muktesar or have it prepared in this Presidency."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I bow to your ruling. I am only pointing out to the Government that they are persisting in a wasteful method which they ought not to do."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am saying that the hon. Member's remarks are not relevant to the motion."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I shall speak on the main motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may do it at a later stage."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I oppose this motion. As long as Government includes in this estimate in future or at present any sum for getting the old serum . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will please resume his seat. If the hon. Member wants to offer any general remarks he may do so after the present motion of Mr. Nagan Gowda is disposed of. I take it that the House is ready to dispose of this amendment."

The amendment of Mr. Nagan Gowda was then put to the House and lost.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I propose that the whole grant be omitted. I maintain again that the method that the Government are following is a wasteful one. Their own officers have admitted that the serum alone method is useless. The experience in the whole Presidency is against this method. The ryots themselves are objecting to this method and yet the Government have the courage to prosecute these men."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know from the Government whether this grant relates to both systems of inoculation."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If they insist on the ryots to follow a method which has been admitted to be useless by their own officers, what right have the Government to prosecute these poor men? What right have they to come here and ask for a grant? In the report submitted this year by one of their own officers, it is stated that in one of the cows injected,—the cow belonging to the Zamindar of Kannungudi—the virus was dead. In other words the serum used here to inoculate the cow was dead. In another place, another officer says that the heat of this Presidency is not conducive to the vitality of the serum and vaccine obtained from Muktesar. Yet they have been going on year after year with this method. They started with two lakhs at the beginning of the year and now they want three lahks. In this way by increasing it year after year the demand will go up to seven or eight lakhs for this useless preventive work, while the cost of the whole Veterinary department is only six lakhs. Why should they spend eight lahks on this inoculation method which has been found to be useless? They have tried it for three or four years; have they succeeded in keeping rinderpest down? They have no settled plan; they do not know what they are doing. They want serum and vaccine straightaway from Muktesar to be brought here and used indiscriminately without any policy. If England, Egypt, South Africa and even German East Africa can keep away rinderpest by preventive methods, why not we now do it here and do it in a systematic way? Rinderpest is a curable disease; in fact it has been said so by your own officers. They admit that cattle is the mainstay of the cultivators and rinderpest is a disease which is feared the most by the ryots. Government have got every facility to keep out that disease; but are they doing it? Are we to be supporting Muktesar in the old theory of the serum method? Other countries have adopted different methods and kept out that disease. The Phillipines and our neighbour Siam have kept out that disease by wholesale vaccination of cattle against rinderpest. What are we doing here? We are allowing the epidemic to develop. The serum alone method is not going to help in the least. Sir, one of the authorities on cattle diseases has said that the best method of keeping out this disease is to get hold of the young calves six months old and vaccinate them with the serum-simultaneous method. You can vaccinate 100 calves with the vaccine now used for one cow. It costs Rs. 10-8-0 to render immune one cow by the serum-simultaneous method. With that Rs. 10-8-0 you can inoculate 100 calves. The cows will last only for four years; whereas the calves will last for 24 years. Sir, the money that is spent now is sheer waste. What you must do now is to start mass inoculation against rinderpest. You must start your institute strightaway in Madras; you can do it. Government are able to prepare vaccine in the King Institute to eradicate smallpox from infants. In the same way Government

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can easily do something to eradicate rinderpest from the cattle. It does not require any elaborate process. The centrifugal machines are all gone. Bangalore has done it. Mysore which has just the number of cattle that we have, has also eradicated this disease. It can be done at a very small cost. I ask the hon. Minister why we should not do it. Why persist in wasting money on Muktesar serum which has no vitality in it when it comes here and which is sterile? So far as my enquiries go, we want a certain amount of money to start with, say, Rs 1,60,000, Rs. 20,000 more than what you are asking now. Place the money at the disposal of the authorities of the Veterinary College and ask them to prepare the serum. They have already made a beginning and they may be asked to do it on a large scale by placing sufficient facilities at their disposal. If the Government think that they have not sufficient cattle, I have consulted the authorities of the Pinjrapole and they have got a large number of cattle ready to be placed at the disposal of the Government. They will be fed by the authorities of the Pinjrapole. You may inoculate them, draw out the serum and supply for the whole Presidency. If you want any help from private parties they are willing to help you so long as it would help to prevent the death of cattle in this Presidency. I appeal to this House to turn down this grant. It is a sheer waste of money. We are not going to help the ryots; we are only helping the Government to waste the money on the serum of Muktesar which is stale."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I also desire that this grant should be rejected. Unless we take such a drastic action Government will never come to their senses. No less an authority than the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India have taken evidence which shows that the Government have been negligent and criminally negligent in this matter. It says that the serum alone method is subject to the serious limitations that it affords complete immunity for less than a fortnight, where the infection may persist in a village for a much longer period and that the cattle are liable to contract disease unless re-inoculated and when they do so the process should be the serum simultaneous method.

" It is now 30 years since the serum-simultaneous method was first used in various countries. Only one experiment on an extensive scale with the serum-simultaneous method has been so far made in India. This method was introduced in Mysore in the year 1925. More than once, last year and the year before last, I brought to the notice of the Government the necessity for a change. Still the Government are sticking fast to their method; I do not know with what motive. I am afraid that there is something wrong with this department. The Government have been sticking to a thing which has been condemned by an officer of the same department. It has been condemned by the Royal Commission on Agriculture also. A greater portion of the grant is required for following the old system. Why not get rid of it at once? Why not appoint proper men and get them trained? The Mysore Agricultural Department was able to introduce the new system within a year. The Mysore Government has been more progressive. It is better that the hon. Minister for Development learns the system that is adopted there instead of doing things slowly and gradually. Until what time shall we wait? We have been waiting for a long time." 12 noon.

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have tabled a similar motion for a cut of Rs. 100 in this grant. My object is . . ."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may speak on the main motion "

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR :—" I urge the same reasons. I simply stated that I was also interested in this matter because I have given notice of a motion of a similar nature. I move for this cut on the ground that there has been serious loss of cattle this year in many districts of the Presidency. The Government are not able to help the ryots in the situation. So far as South Arcot goes, the figures given in the answer to a question put to-day show a state of affairs which is very appalling. The same is the case with regard to some districts like Bellary, Kurnool and probably Anantapur and some other districts. It is high time now that the Government of Madras begin to think of some measures to alleviate this grievance. They take a long time indeed to get serum vaccine from the Bombay Presidency. As some hon. Members urged this morning, the Government think of taking steps to manufacture serum vaccine here.

" Another thing which I would suggest to the Government of Madras to give serious attention to is to start more dispensaries. When we have more dispensaries for human beings, we must think of having more dispensaries and hospitals for animals as well. Cattle is the main stay of the country. In answer to another question it was stated this morning that only some dispensaries were opened here and there. I think they are not quite enough to meet the situation. If matters are allowed to drift in this way, I am afraid a large number of agriculturists in this country will be driven to poverty very soon. It is high time therefore that Government should start some more dispensaries and hospitals. The department does nothing practically. They spend their time, I suppose, in travelling mostly. Before the epidemic takes a severe form, these people are not able to reach the place. Before these people go to that particular spot, many hundreds of cattle would have died. Some more urgent remedial measures should be adopted to see that this is put a stop to."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" Mr. President, Sir, unless the two systems are separated and unless this grant is confined only to the serum-simultaneous process, I think I for one cannot support the grant. We have had a very severe attack on cattle by rinderpest throughout the country and we have been trying and wasting money by thousands on this simple process ; it has simply hampered our work. I would strongly submit to the Government to spend all this money on the simultaneous process. The other process has been found completely useless. Therefore, unless the Government can confine this grant to the simultaneous process, I must oppose the grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Pillai has given notice of a motion to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 to discuss the system of supplying serum. I do not think his motion is in order. He may speak on the main motion."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, I have tabled a cut motion. During the time when rinderpest breaks in a certain village, the people there are not able to get timely help to treat the cattle . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already stated that the hon. Member will not be in order in discussing on this supplementary grant the method of supplying serum."

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* Mr R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, in opposing this grant I just want to refer to two points. One is this; it has been referred to by the hon. Member from Madras, viz., that only the serum method is not efficient, for this very simple reason that it gives immunity only for a period of nine days. After that period, cattle have again to be inoculated. Instead of that, if you adopt the simultaneous method you can be done with it for the next two years.

" This brings me to the next point I have in mind which is this. The system of serum simultaneous method is a simple method and anybody who has gone through the Veterinary College, a graduate of that College, ought to be able to follow it. It is a mistaken notion, I believe, on the part of the Government that this work cannot be done by the ordinary Veterinary Surgeon. It is a simple method. In view of the fact that mortality on account of rinderpest is very great, I think it is worth while risking this work being done by veterinary assistants. Therefore I suggest to the Government that the serum simultaneous method alone should be taken up and it ought to be done by each and every veterinary assistant in the Presidency."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think that some hon. Members are under a misapprehension that this grant is for adopting both the methods. As a matter of fact, the grant now asked for is mostly and practically for the new method. (Voices :—How much ?) I cannot say that definitely. The grant is mostly for adopting the new method."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Do you get vaccine from Muktesar or locally ? "

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We are getting it *locally*. I can assure hon. Members that the grant is entirely, mostly and practically for the new method.

" Our idea is to open one dispensary for each taluk. We want trained men ; we do not have them now ; that is our difficulty. We hope to have men very soon. Serum on hand has already been exhausted. We have already sent for the new serum It is expected very soon. I hope hon. Members will give the grant asked for."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, the case the hon. Minister has made out for this item of the grant has not satisfied the Council. For, I find first of all, that serum alone method has been condemned and found useless and ineffective both by the public and the Government. The report itself says that there has been a large number of prosecutions, as many as 43 prosecutions, when this system was pushed through because it is not popular with the people. The next point I wish to refer to is that the serum from Muktesar has been considered as dead. I do not know the reason why the hon. Minister still persists in getting that serum alone."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, my only excuse for speaking on this motion is that the subject, which has been debated in the House, is one which quite recently has taken up the very closest attention of the Government. It is perfectly true that, under existing conditions in this country where it is practically impossible to isolate cattle, the serum alone method can only be used effectively under special conditions. It can, of course, be used in cases where you can isolate cattle ; such is the case in some

parts of the country and it is also the case in Government farms and similar institutions. But it has been recognized—it was before my hon. Colleague took up his office—that this system is generally admitted to be defective. I can hardly see why the onus of responsibility for adopting the system, which has been known for a considerable number of years, more rapidly should be entirely thrown upon his shoulders. But when the whole question, as to what the future policy of Government must be, was considered at a conference at which I was present, as obviously there was considerable amount of money involved in this matter, our conclusion was that, as far as possible, we should devote as much resources as will be available in future to the serum simultaneous method on the ground that, except in those few cases to which I referred, any other method can produce only temporary benefit. But here I am afraid I must disagree with the hon. Member from Bellary; it is not a method which can be entrusted to any untrained man to undertake. There are dangers and difficulties in connexion with the serum simultaneous method and, if it is not carried out by trained hands, you will probably have considerable mishaps resulting in the ryots being put against the method. That is the very thing that we wish to avoid, and it was decided that we should not attempt to push this method faster than can be done by the trained hands. But the intention is to use the serum alone method only for
12-15 p.m. cases to which it is applicable. There may be some small exceptions because, as I have said, it will be really difficult for the Veterinary department when the ryots in a particular tract say: 'We don't care which method you use; if you employ the serum alone method and that will give us some benefit, then we shall be thankful for it.' But the policy of Government, as far as the personnel of its establishment permits, is to dispense with the serum alone method and to extend the serum simultaneous method. My hon. Colleague was therefore perfectly correct when he said that out of this demand that we are asking, by far the greater portion of it would be spent in extending the serum simultaneous method. If, of course, the House rejects the provision, as I have said, there will be no serum for either method. What serum we had on hand has been exhausted, and there will be grave injury done to the owners of the cattle."

* Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I did not say that the work ought to be entrusted to untrained men. I said that people who have gone through the Veterinary College, who are graduates of the college, could be trained without difficulty for this work."

* Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Sir, the hon. the Finance Member, as usual, came to the rescue of the hon. the Minister for Development. Of course, finance is involved in every proposal which comes before the House. What the House wanted to know, I suppose, Mr. President, is what portion of this amount will be spent over the serum which is condemned on all hands, and what portion of this demand will be spent over the serum-simultaneous method. No information has been given to this House either by the Minister for Development or by the hon. the Finance Member who is expected to know much better than the Development Minister or who at least presumes to know much better than the Development Minister. If they do not know what to say, then they ought not to have come here with this demand at all. The hon. the Finance Member threatens this House saying 'unless you give this grant, no remedy can be found for the cattle and they may die'. Is it

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the reply to be given to this House or is this House to be coerced in this manner? An opportunity was given to them by the speeches made by so many hon. Members of this House to just explain how much of this amount was going to be spent on a useless method and how much on a useful method which is appreciated on all hands. The hon. the Finance Member now says that he would rather go to the cultivator himself and consult him as to which method he would have—not that he would consult any expert, because expert opinion is always against such proposals. He says he would consult the illiterate cultivator and expects him to say 'I do not mind what method you adopt; I only want a remedy'. My hon. Friends who spoke on this subject wanted to entrust this work not to untrained men. By all means have well trained men, but what is the time required for this training? The Government have not said anything about it; they won't take this House into their confidence. They always come up with a big demand and they do not want to give any information. Perhaps they are sure that this demand will be passed by the majority which they have got just now, and perhaps they thought that others also might consent to it, because they could be threatened with the consequences of this grant not being made. That is not the proper way of dealing with this matter. They must give explanations wherever necessary. When they have a poor case, they must take the advice given by this House and they must admit that they would employ the whole of this amount for the serum simultaneous method which is recommended by all experts. Therefore, I submit through you, Mr. President, that this House need not be frightened by what the hon. the Finance Member has said that unless this is granted, we should beware of the consequences. It is the duty of the Government to place their cards before this House and tell us how much of this money is to be spent on a useful purpose and how much will be wasted. Therefore, at least with a view to teach the Government that they should behave more properly in future and that they should give every opportunity to this House to know more of the subject, by explaining the demands which they want to get through this House, this demand ought to be rejected by this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote. The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 under Grant XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred."

The demand was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Syed Tajuddin Sahib.
18. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.

Ayes—cont.

22. Mr. J. A. Davis.
23. ,, R. Foulkes.
24. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
25. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
26. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
29. ,, K. Krishnan.
30. ,, N. Siva Raj.
31. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
32. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
33. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
34. ,, Daniel Thomas.
35. ,, S. Venkiah.
36. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
38. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
39. ,, W. O. Wright.
40. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
41. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
42. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
43. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
44. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
45. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
46. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
47. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
48. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
49. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
50. The Raja of Panagal.
51. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
52. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
53. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur.
54. M hammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
55. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
56. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
57. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
14. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
15. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
16. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
17. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
18. ,, K. R. Karant.
19. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
20. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
21. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
22. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
23. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
24. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
25. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
26. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
27. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
28. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
29. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
30. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
31. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
32. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
33 Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
34. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
35. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
36. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
37. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Neutral.

1. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
2. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
3. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.

Ayes 57. Noes 37. Neutral 3.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXIV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

> ' *that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,140 *for provision for additional inspectors for the supervision of co-operative societies in West Godavari and Ramnad districts.* ' "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,140 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred."

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* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move my amendment which is

> '*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 1,140 *for Co-operative Societies—Transferred, by Rs.* 100 '

with a view to discuss the necessity of appointing the Co-operative Inspectors required for this purpose from the depressed classes.

" In moving this amendment, I wish to say a few words. It has been repeatedly said in this House by the Members of the depressed classes that members of the depressed classes, wherever possible, should be recruited for co-operative work. Co-operative work is a kind of work which will afford great opportunities for the inspectors to come into contact with the depressed classes in the villages. That was my chief idea in giving a token cut on this grant, and as far as I can understand, the Minister is already favouring the appointment of members of the depressed classes to these posts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,140 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred by Rs. 100." 12–30 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Government are alive to the welfare of the depressed classes and will endeavour their best to appoint depressed class men, if suitable candidates are available."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" In view of the assurance made by the hon. Minister I withdraw the motion, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXVI—INDUSTRIES—TRANSFERRED

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

> '*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 6,000 *under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred*'

for the extension of the period of the employment of the staff for the survey of cottage industries."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXX—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The first item for Rs. 25,000 will not be moved, but I move the second item for Rs. 6,500.

" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

> '*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 6,500 *under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred*,'

for the creation of a new circle of superintendence in the Public Works Department wit headquarters at Dowlaishweram. This is intended for the building of the new circle."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second t."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,500 under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. It is a motion for a grant to establish another circle with headquarters at Dowlaishweram and to spend money upon a top-heavy administration. The Public Works Department has already acquired a notoriety that does not belong to any other department in the Government of this country. We have circle after circle created, engineer after engineer appointed when there is no need to spend money on supervision. The explanatory note which has attempted to make a great deal about the necessity for this particular grant does not show how much it means to the ryot. The expenditure is given on page 10 of the Explanatory Memoranda. It amounts to Rs. 50,000 and it includes one Superintending Engineer on Rs. 1,750 ; one Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer on Rs. 250—20—750 ; one manager, one head clerk and all that. Well, Sir, we have been complaining on the floor of this House that Government is not giving enough work to experts. In this case, the Minister does not seem to have bestowed enough thought over the question. There is no doubt an appearance of work which has increased, but I really want to know exactly whether the Minister has examined if this whole work cannot be achieved by men in the lower rungs, not by imposing on them additional superintendence. There are enough of men at the top and enough of experts who draw fat salaries and one expert who draws fat salary can always be put in charge of additional work if that additional work is not of a very distinctive type. In this particular case, there does not seem to be any distinctive type of work adumbrated. What is adumbrated is merely a new circle to carry on the work in a more efficient manner, let us take. But, when there is not a distinctive type of work to be performed and there is only the ordinary routine work to be done, I feel that in the present conditions in this country, it would be best if Ministers direct their attention to the strengthening of the lower rungs and see that the work is achieved. It so happens that the men at the top get their salary and the lower men work more heavily. The higher men merely superintend and therefore work is not gone through, while the ratepayer is burdened with the expenditure on superintendence. From the note that is circulated, I do not see that I can come to any conclusion on this aspect of the question. It is all very well to tell us that experts are required. Yes, but there are already many experts under Government and the Government can always take advice from these experts. To multiply them is no good in a poor country like ours. After all these experts who have been engaged on the work of giving us facilities for irrigation have proved absolutely worthless in initiating new schemes. We have found how we have been suffering all these years with so many experts at the head. We have been suffering in the country for want of irrigation facilities. Now, to add one more expert to the cadre does not appear to be useful or necessary. I therefore feel that this grant should be opposed."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I find, Sir, from the explanatory note supplied to us in connexion with this grant, that there is no information to enable hon. Members of this House to come to any conclusions as to whether the establishment is necessary or not. To begin with, it is not stated here whether the increase in the establishment proposed is to be temporary or permanent and also, Sir, I find that reference has been made

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to the sanction of certain new divisions. Possibly, some of these were counted as sanctions, because they were sanctioned by this House during the last budget. I would also point out that the information furnished here does not give us the clue as to what amount of the grant each division spends in a year, nor any information concerning the volume of office work that each of these divisions has to get through. Most hon. Members of this House would like that Government should have given us information about the amount of annual grant that has been spent by each of these divisions and some indication in the note here as to the total volume of work of various sorts that these divisions have to get through. Besides, Sir, I feel that there is no urgency about this and instead of coming now for a grant, the Government could come up to this House at a later date when the budget is being considered and in the meantime they might put hon. Members of this House in possession of information on various points that will enable this House to see clearly about the necessity for the establishment herein referred to. For these reasons I would ask Government, if possible, to withdraw this grant now and bring it up later on during budget time. If they do not withdraw, I shall be forced to oppose this grant."

* Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—"It so happens, Sir, that upon this question, I belong to a district which is really concerned in the matter. I am now in the painful situation of having to differ from some of the hon. Members on this side of the House. This is a question about which we have been agitating for the last fifteen years. The situation is this. The old Godavari district was bifurcated and a portion of it was tacked on to the Kistna district in 1904 and that a portion of the Godavari delta which was contained in the Kistna district was tacked on to Bezwada circle, whereas the other deltaic portions of the Godavari district have been tacked on to Waltair circle. This has led to an anomaly in that the agencies working were entirely uniform and homogeneous previous to the bifurcation; whereasl subsequent to the bifurcation, one division was attached to another circle and a lot of delay has been caused in the matter of settling questions and inconveniences have been caused. Orders have been issued by one authority which were antogonistic to those of the other. Therefore it was represented to Government that these anomalies should be put an end to and that all the territory which has the same consideration and the same common principle has got to be welded into one circle and one Superintending Engineer has to be posted in charge of that circle.

"Now, with reference to the observations made by some of my predecessors, may I point out that the work that is expected of this Superintending Engineer is of a peculiarly unique character and differs from the work expected of a Superintending Engineer, relating as it does to the peculiar nature of the problems to be dealt with? In the dry districts, I may say, the questions that crop up are entirely different from those in the deltaic tracts. As things stand at present, we of the deltaic taluks do feel the necessity of even a greater attention being paid to several matters which are now not being given attention to. There are so many questions with reference to breach irrigation and a number of other things which are being carried on in a most disorganized manner. We find that all these problems might be entrusted to one Superintending Engineer and not collaborated with other problems in other districts. Of course it is better late than never. I am glad that Government, now at least have come to the conclusion, of welding all

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these smaller divisions into one circle which is absolutely necessary for the furtherance of uniform and homogeneous work. It is therefore absolutely necessary that this grant should be made."

12-45 p.m. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, I am not going to withdraw. This grant is only to be spent on improvements to the late Head Works and Supply subdivision office building at Dowlaishweram to accommodate the office of the Superintending Engineer of the proposed Dowlaishweram Circle. It is proposed to include this circle in the next budget estimates and hon. Members of this House will have an opportunity of knowing more about this and in greater detail. The statistics furnished by the Chief Engineer will show that the grants have more than doubled from 29·56 lakhs in 1921-22 to 72·29 lakhs in 1928-29. Therefore urgent relief is required and so I request the House to pass this grant."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the House is ready for a vote. The question is 'Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rupees 6,500 under Grant XXX.—Civil Works—Transferred.'"

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXXIV—AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 10,880 *under Grant XXXIV—Agency Tracts—Reserved.*

"The purpose is explained in the note attached and circulated, and it is to provide for the reconstruction of the bridge at 81/1-2 on the Boud road in the Ganjam Agency."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the House is ready for a vote. The question is 'Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,880 under Grant XXXIV—Agency Tracts.'"

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion on the Bill to amend the Madras University Act, 1923. The Council was discussing *clause* 15. Class III is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the word 'twenty' be substituted for 'ten' and the word 'ten' for 'five' in Class III, item (2). My reason for the amendment is to provide compensation for the loss the affiliated colleges suffer in their representation in the Senate. In the original Act the number was twenty and we have now got it reduced to ten. As a matter of justice to the affiliated colleges I would urge we should have a representation of twenty in the Senate; and proportionately